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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/634,047	08/04/2003	Roland Maier	1/1385	5291

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EXAMINER

BERCH, MARK L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1624

DATE MAILED: 06/14/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/634,047

Applicant(s)

MAIER ET AL.

Examiner

Mark L. Berch

Art Unit

1624

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 5 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 6-8 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 2-4 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/9/04.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Attention is drawn to 20040116328. This publication has species falling within the instant claims, see e.g. table starting on page 16, when Z1 is N and Z2 is CR2. This document does not appear to be prior art against these claims, as the translation of the provisional application appears to support the instant claims. If any material was added to claim 1 which was not present in the definition of the variables in the provisional applications, applicants are requested to point this out.

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement filed 1/9/04 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2), which requires a legible copy of each cited foreign patent document; each non-patent literature publication or that portion which caused it to be listed; and all other information or that portion which caused it to be listed. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered. That is, the two references struck were not provided and hence not considered; the US patents were considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Art Unit: 1624

Claims 1, 6-8 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The use of the linking "imino" groups (e.g. in definition for D) is unclear. Imino can be $>C=NH$ or $-CH=N^-$, i.e. both bonds on carbon, or one on each atom. Which is intended? Is methyl on C or N?

Claim 1, 6-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

Claim 1 provides that the N at the 3 or 9 position can be methylated or ethylated. These N atoms have no H to displace, and thus, such e.g. methylation will produce a quaternary compound. However, no counterion for such compounds has been provided for, and no description of the counterion is seen in the specification. Compounds with a net charge of +1 are not possible. Deletion is suggested.

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, paragraphs 1 and 2, as the claimed invention is not described, or is not described in such full, clear, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to make and use the same, and/or failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as his invention. Specifically:

Treatment of allograft transplantation does not make sense. The claim is thus not correct (paragraph 2) and cannot be considered enabled (paragraph 1). This is a medical

Art Unit: 1624

procedure. Does applicant intend treatment of a condition which would necessitate allograft transplantation?

Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for diabetes, obesity, and osteoarthritis, does not reasonably provide enablement for arthritis. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.

Pursuant to *In re Wands*, 858 F.2d 731, 737, 8 USPQ2d 1400, 1404 (Fed. Cir. 1988), one considers the following factors to determine whether undue experimentation is required: (A) The breadth of the claims; (B) The nature of the invention; (C) The state of the prior art; (D) The level of one of ordinary skill; (E) The level of predictability in the art; (F) The amount of direction provided by the inventor; (G) The existence of working examples; and (H) The quantity of experimentation needed to make or use the invention based on the content of the disclosure. Some experimentation is not fatal; the issue is whether the amount of experimentation is "undue"; see *In re Vaeck*, 20 USPQ2d 1438, 1444.

The analysis is as follows:

(1) Breadth of claims.

(a) Scope of the compounds. Owing to the huge scope of the 4 primary variable, the claims cover trillions of compounds.

(b) Scope of the diseases covered. The term "arthritis" is used for any kind of inflammation of the joints arising from a wide diversity of causes and mediators, many of which are unknown. It mostly commonly refers to any of osteoarthritis, gouty arthritis, or rheumatoid arthritis. These are three totally different and unrelated disorders, which all

Art Unit: 1624

have "arthritis" in their name and involve inflammation of the joints. Rheumatoid arthritis is an inflammatory disorder causing destruction of articular cartilage, in which macrophages accumulate in the rheumatoid synovial membrane. Mediators are cytokines, including IL-1, IL-18, TNF-I and IFN-K. It is thus an autoimmune condition where the body's immune system attacks its joints. In gouty arthritis, joint inflammation is caused by the formation of monosodium urate monohydrate (MSU) crystals within the joint space.

Osteoarthritis is a degenerative cartilage disorder; cartilage breakdown causes bones to rub against each other. Causes include injuries, diseases such as Paget's disease, and long term obesity, but often the cause is unknown, and the full mechanism has not been discovered.

Complicating matters further is that fibromyalgia is sometimes also intended to be included in the loose term "arthritis". There is also Psoriatic Arthritis (including DIP, and spondylitis) which is believed to be autoimmune in origin but is a separate disorder from RA. There are also an assortment of infectious arthritis, i.e. arthritis caused by bacteria, rickettsiae, mycoplasmas, viruses (or vaccinations given to prevent viral infections), fungi, or parasites. Included in this category are various types of septic arthritis and mycotic arthritis, and viral arthritis, such as rubella arthritis, Lyme arthritis, Mumps arthritis, arboviral arthritis, syphilitic arthritis, parvovirus arthritis, tuberculous arthritis, Varicella arthritis, gonococcal arthritis, rubella arthritis, Reiter's syndrome (which includes a form of arthritis commonly arising from infection by *Chlamydia trachomatis*) etc. These assorted disorders can arise from quite varied sources. Thus, in addition to the above, CPDD, sometimes called pseudoosteoarthritis, or pseudogout, arises from Calcium Pyrophosphate Deposition. Menopausal arthritis is due to ovarian hormonal deficiency. Neuropathic arthritis (which comes in several forms, such as Charcot's disease) can arise

Art Unit: 1624

from sources as diverse as Diabetes Mellitus, Steroid treatment, Leprosy, Chronic alcoholism, Heavy metal poisoning and Neoplastic peripheral neuropathy. Arthritis can also arise from injury to the supporting ligaments or other structures contained within or associated with the joint, a condition often called post-traumatic arthritis. These various forms of arthritis are so diverse that no one form can be considered as representative of "arthritis" as a whole.

(2) The nature of the invention and predictability in the art: The invention is directed toward medicine and is therefore physiological in nature. It is well established that "the scope of enablement varies inversely with the degree of unpredictability of the factors involved," and physiological activity is generally considered to be an unpredictable factor. See *In re Fisher*, 427 F.2d 833, 839, 166 USPQ 18, 24 (CCPA 1970).

(3) Direction or Guidance: That provided is very limited. The dosage range information on page 41 is incomplete, in that it is given in the form of mg, not mg/kg. Moreover, this is generic, the same for the many disorders covered by the specification, which are quite extensive. Thus, there is no specific direction or guidance regarding a regimen or dosage effective specifically for any particular form of arthritis.

(4) State of the Prior Art: These compounds are 7-substituted hypoxanthines with a particular substitution pattern at the 1-position. So far as the examiner is aware, no 7-substituted hypoxanthines of any kind have been used for the treatment of arthritis. With regard to the treatment of the various forms of arthritis per se, there is no one single pattern. For example, Acute attacks of gouty arthritis are treated with colchicine (to inhibit

Art Unit: 1624

of MSU-induced chemotactic factor release by PMNs) and after the acute phase with allopurinol to control the blood levels of uric acid. Osteoarthritis is treated with NSAIDs and COX-2 inhibitors. CPDD is treated with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, corticosteroids and Colchicine. Neuropathic arthritis is approached by trying to remove the source of the toxin, but cannot always be treated per se. Infectious arthritis is dealt with by treating the underlying infection, when possible.

(5) Working Examples: There are none to the treatment of any form of arthritis.

(6) Skill of those in the art: In terms of the skill on the art of arthritis, that depends on the form. For example treatment of RA is very difficult, and very few agents have been made to work, none of them DPP-IV inhibitors. Treatment of arthritis generally has never been accomplished, and, owing to the extremely diverse mechanisms by which this can occur, there is no reason to think that this can be accomplished.

(7) The quantity of experimentation needed: Owing to the above, especially points 1, 3 and 4, this is expected to be substantial.

MPEP 2164.01(a) states, "A conclusion of lack of enablement means that, based on the evidence regarding each of the above factors, the specification, at the time the application was filed, would not have taught one skilled in the art how to make and/or use the full scope of the claimed invention without undue experimentation. *In re Wright*, 999 F.2d 1557, 1562, 27 USPQ2d 1510, 1513 (Fed. Cir. 1993)." That conclusion is clearly justified here.

Art Unit: 1624

Claim Objections

Claims 2-4 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mark L. Berch whose telephone number is 571-272-0663. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:15 - 3:45.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James O. Wilson can be reached on (571)272-0661. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Mark L. Berch
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1624

6/7/05